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United States
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Economic
Research
Service

November 1984
TVS-234

Vegetable
Outlook and Situation Report

Fall harvest area
up 3 percent . . .

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRIC
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This issue of the *Vegetable Outlook and Situation* should have reached you much faster than the past few issues. We have accelerated our production process to speed delivery to you of the timely data and analysis contained in all outlook and situation reports.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released October 31, 1984. The next summary of the *Vegetable Outlook and Situation* is scheduled for February 1985. Summaries of Outlook and Situation reports may be accessed electronically. For details, call (402) 472-1982 or (301) 588-1572. Full reports, including tables, are provided by the system on (402) 472-1982.

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SUMMARY

Total harvest area of seven major vegetables (broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, and tomatoes) is forecast at 154,300 acres in the major producing States during fourth-quarter 1984. The acreage forecast is 3 percent above a year ago, and represents increases for broccoli, carrots, celery, sweet corn, and lettuce, and decreases for cauliflower and tomatoes. The fall-quarter 1984 acreage for honeydew melons is down 24 percent, to 2,600 acres in Arizona and California.

The 1984 production of four major processing vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, and green beans) is estimated 13 percent above 1983. An 8-percent expansion of acreage and a 5-percent improvement in yields brought contracted production to 11.3 million pounds. Low carryin stocks of processing vegetables in 1984/85 will temper this production increase.

An unusually hot California summer tightened supplies of fresh market vegetables, drove up prices, and more than offset any price-dampening effects from the large production increases in processing vegetables. The August 1984 index of grower prices for both commercial and fresh vegetables was 142 (1977=100). This put the price index for commercial vegetables 17 percent higher than in July and 20 percent above August 1983. For fresh vegetables, the August index was up 23 percent from July and 26 percent from last year.

The Consumer Price Index for fresh vegetables (excluding potatoes) rose in August, then fell in September, placing third-quarter 1984's average at 290 (1967=100). The unseasonably sharp rise in August prices reflects California's tight supplies of fresh tomatoes and lettuce. The U.S. average retail price of fresh potatoes during August rose 7 percent to 32 cents a pound in August. The index of retail prices for potatoes during September fell 26 percent to 354 (1967=100), because of increased supplies from the fall 1984 crop. Retail prices for fresh potatoes are forecast to remain below last year's high levels well into next year.

Total 1983/84 sales of domestically produced mushrooms rose 11 percent from a year earlier, to 543 million pounds. Fresh mushroom sales were 373 million pounds, and processing sales, 170 million. U.S. total prospective area for harvest of mushrooms in 1984/85 is 146 million square feet, 5 percent more than a year earlier.

The October *Crop Production* report estimated 1984 production of fall potatoes at 310 million cwt, 5 percent more than 1983's fall crop. Seven major States--Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin--combined to increase production 10 percent. Total 1984 potato production, estimated at 359 million cwt, is 7 percent higher than 1983, because of increases in all four quarters.

The 1984 sweetpotato crop is estimated at 13.1 million cwt, 8 percent more than in 1983. The North Carolina crop, estimated at 4.9 million cwt, is 11 percent more than the 1983 crop. In Louisiana, output is estimated up 6 percent, to 2.4 million cwt.

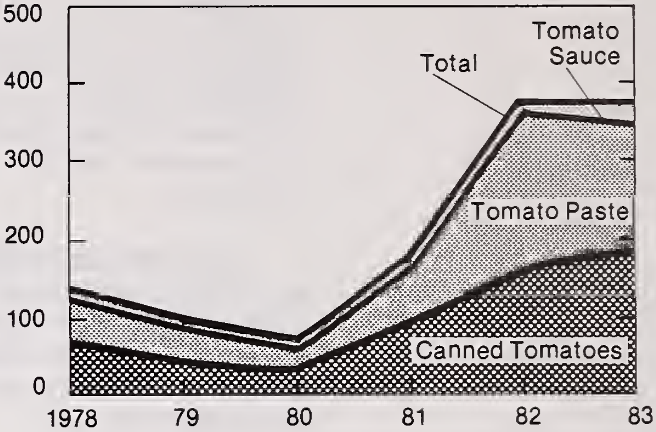
IN THIS ISSUE

This issue examines the U.S. processed tomato industry during 1980-84, when competition from imports gained critical importance. Enacted legislation and the administrative activities of the International Trade Commission (ITC) are also reviewed.

The vegetable industry is analyzed with emphasis on prospects for 1984 fall-quarter production and prices. The 1984/85 supplies of processed vegetable items are forecast from 1984 production estimates. The 1983 supply and use of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans are reviewed.

Tomato Product Imports

1,000 pounds



PROCESSED TOMATO TRADE

Two recent trade issues have caused the U.S. processed tomato industry to claim exceptional vulnerability to the impact of increased imports from other nations, especially the potential for increases from Israel and Greece. The 98th U.S. Congress approved legislation 1/ that authorizes the negotiated removal or reduction of all trade barriers between the United States and Israel. This could lead Israel to export more tomato paste and sauce to the United States. The U.S. industry is seeking an exemption from the full effects of the legislation. They also contend that growers, processors, and aligned U.S. industries will be injured economically if Greek processors are allowed to export processed tomato products to the United States free of the countervailing duty.

The duty order was issued on March 28, 1972, by the Department of the Treasury under section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 51303). Instituted against tomato products imported from Greece, it added a charge roughly equal to the subsidy going to Greek tomato processors. After January 1, 1980, the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 allowed a country, such as Greece, 3 years to request an investigation to assess the impact of revoking the countervailing duty.

On March 16, 1982, the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities asked the International Trade Commission (ITC) to conduct an investigation under section 104 (b) (1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 1671 note). The Delegation wanted the ITC to determine whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or threatened with injury, from imports of tomato products from Greece if the countervailing duty order were revoked. The products included tomato paste and sauce (TSUS item 141.65), peeled tomatoes (141.66), and tomato juice (166.30). On June 5, 1984, the ITC initiated its investigation (no. 104-TAA-23, Certain Tomato Products from Greece).

At a hearing on August 14, 1984, the ITC listened to representatives from both sides present their positions and answer questions about prehearing reports.

The U.S. industry representatives, citing a recent rapid influx of tomato products from all foreign sources, the economic advantage of countervailable subsidies to Greek tomato processors, and the price-depressing effects of an increased volume of low-priced tomato products from Greece, claimed injury, or threat of injury, would result.

Representatives from the Greek industry claimed no connection between the recent influx of processed tomato imports and Greek production, and that their processed products were designed for other markets. They urged the United States to render Greece the same fair treatment as other European Community

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1/ Omnibus Tariff and Trade Act of 1984.

members, who are not subject to a countervailing duty.

On October 16, 1984, the ITC voted unanimously to remove the countervailing duty order.

THE CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY

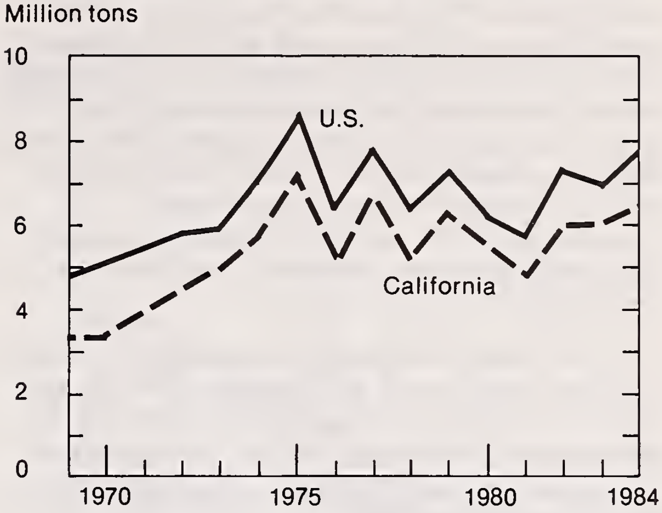
The 1982 Census of Manufacturers issued a preliminary report in July 1984 for the canned fruit and vegetable industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2033). The report shows a continued decline in the total number of companies, employees, and production workers in the industry. From 1977 to 1982, the total number of companies decreased 21 percent to 514, the number of all employees decreased 14 percent to 71,300, and the number of both production workers and annual hours worked decreased 15 percent to 61,400 and 114.7 million, respectively. In 1977 and 1982, the top employers in the canned fruit and vegetable industry were California, Wisconsin, Florida, and New York, with about 51 percent of the industry's employment.

The 1982 total production of canned fruit and vegetables was valued at $9.23 billion. Roughly half was in canned vegetable products: $2.05 billion in canned vegetables; $2.17 billion in catsup and other tomato concentrates; and $409 million in canned vegetable juices, hominy, and mushrooms. The 1982 total cost of raw materials used in the production of canned fruits and vegetables was estimated at $5.4 billion, including $850 million for fresh vegetables (green peas, white potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, green or wax beans, mushrooms, and other fresh vegetables); $20.9 million for dry beans; and $148 million for tomato paste.

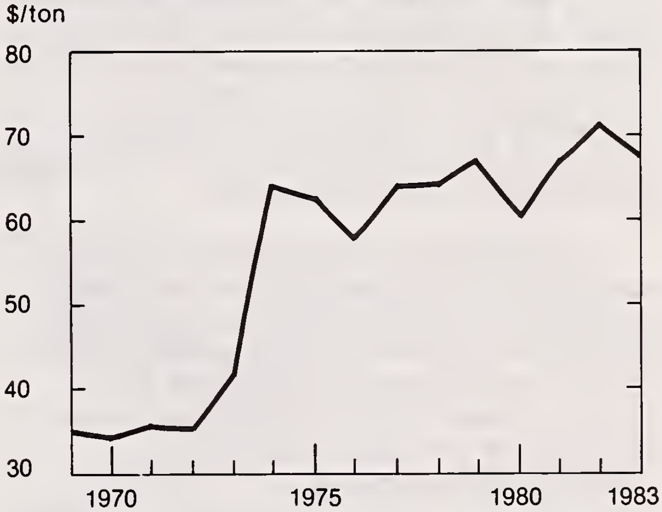
Of the roughly $4.6 billion total for 1982 canned vegetable products, catsup and other tomato concentrates account for 47 percent. Tomato catsup and sauces were valued at about $1.4 billion, and tomato paste at about $473 million . For both paste and sauces, a shift away from smaller containers begun in the mid-1970's apparently stabilized during 1977-82.

The shift to larger containers coincided with California's market share of production reaching a plateau of about 85 percent (see figure). The average value of the tomato crop for processing also leveled at around $65 a ton during the inflationary mid-1970's, after jumping from about $35 during 1970-72 (see figure). Thus, perhaps upward trends have slowed during the 1980's and current economic pressures from increased imports and higher capital replacement costs will lead to new technologies that enhance the U.S. industry's competitive status.

Processing Tomatoes: Annual Production



Processing Tomatoes: U.S. Average Value



RETAIL SALES

Retail Sales Rise in 1983 and 1984

The U.S. Department of Commerce reported that 1983 total retail sales were up

9.2 percent from 1982, reaching the $1.2 trillion mark. The increase is the largest in 4 years, led by a 17.6-percent annual increase in sales by durable goods businesses, and followed with a 5.6-percent increase by nondurable goods. In nondurable goods, sales in eating and drinking establishments rose 9.7 percent, and sales in food stores rose 3.9 percent, comprising a 3.9- and a 5.7-percent increase in sales at grocery stores and retail bakeries, respectively.

The average annual growth rates of total and per capita retail sales during 1974-83 are 8.6 and 7.6 percent, respectively. The total nondurable goods sales, which averages about 67 percent of all retail sales, grew an average of 8.4 percent annually.

Total 1983 food store sales were $259 billion, with 94 percent in grocery stores, and eating and drinking places sales were $115 billion, with 90 percent in eating places. Gross margin as a percent of sales of nondurable goods was about 33 percent, in food stores about 24 percent, and in eating and drinking places about 60 percent.

Sales in grocery stores during the first 7 months of 1984 increased 6.2 percent over a year earlier, and sales in eating and drinking places rose 8.5 percent. This compares with the 1983 annual increase of 3.9 and 9.7 percent, respectively. The 1984 increases suggest a current shift toward more food-at-home expenditures.

FRESH VEGETABLES

Price Review

Third-Quarter Prices Turn Up

The August 1984 index of grower prices for all commercial vegetables rose 17 percent to 142 (1977=100), compared with 121 a month earlier, and is 20 percent higher than the 118 of August 1983. Tighter fresh market supplies, caused by unusually high temperatures in California during late July and early August, drove up fresh vegetable prices and more than offset the price dampening effects of large production increases in processing vegetables.

The August 1984 index of grower prices for fresh vegetables, also at 142, is 23 percent higher than the 115 in July 1984, and 26 percent higher than the 113 of August 1983. The August 1984 index for fresh vegetables, adjusted for seasonal trends, increased even more to 150, 33 percent higher than a month earlier and 32 percent higher than a year earlier.

The difference in price indexes (unadjusted compared with adjusted for seasonal trends) points to the effects of the hot spell on overall fresh vegetable supplies. The reduced fresh vegetable supplies in August from July are measured by lower average weekly shipments of such major items as broccoli (down 17 percent), carrots (down 18 percent), cauliflower (down 23 percent), lettuce (down 5 percent), and tomatoes (down 35 percent).

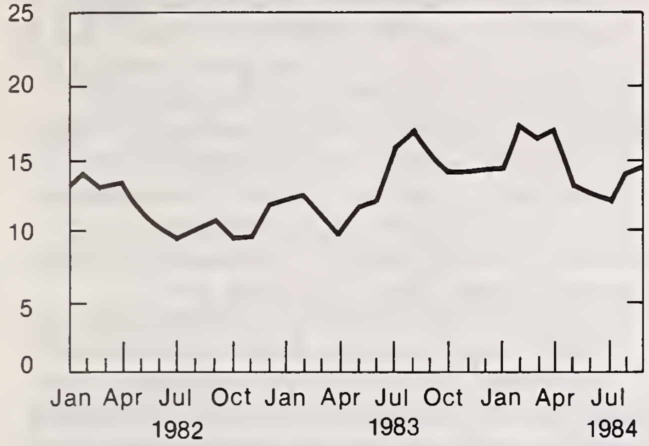
The September 1984 index of grower prices for commercial fresh vegetables is down 9 percent to 129 (1977=100), compared with August 1984, but still 7 percent higher than July 1984, as production areas changed to more southern States. The third-quarter 1984 index of grower prices for commercial fresh vegetables averaged 128, 13 percent higher than in third-quarter 1983. The third-quarter average grower price for carrots, however, dropped 16 percent to $13.50 per cwt, compared with third-quarter 1983. Similarly, average grower prices for celery dropped 28 percent to $8.82 during third-quarter 1984, after celery growers in the major States indicated a 14-percent year-over-year expansion in summer-quarter harvest acreage. An increase in the average grower price for tomatoes during third-quarter 1984--47 percent higher than a year earlier--exacerbated by the hot midsummer weather, along with a 55-percent monthly jump in August lettuce prices, helped to push up the third-quarter average index of grower prices for fresh vegetables to 128, 13 percent higher than a year earlier.

Average weekly shipments in September of most fresh items indicated greater supplies than during the first half of August, which helps to explain the lower September prices. The July-September 1984 total quantity of shipments of major fresh vegetables was about even with third-quarter 1983 because of good growing weather in most States and greater acreage in production for carrots, celery, sweet corn, and onions.

F.O.B. Shipping Prices''

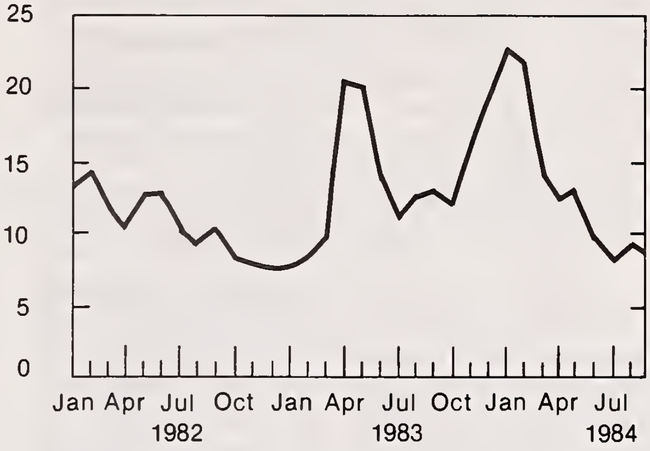
Carrots

Dollars per cwt



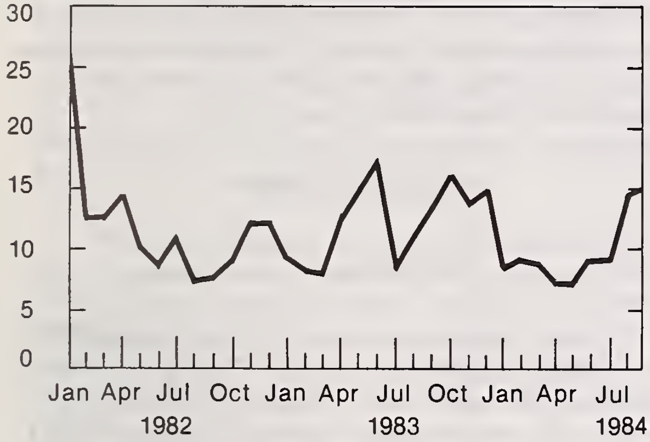
Celery

Dollars per cwt



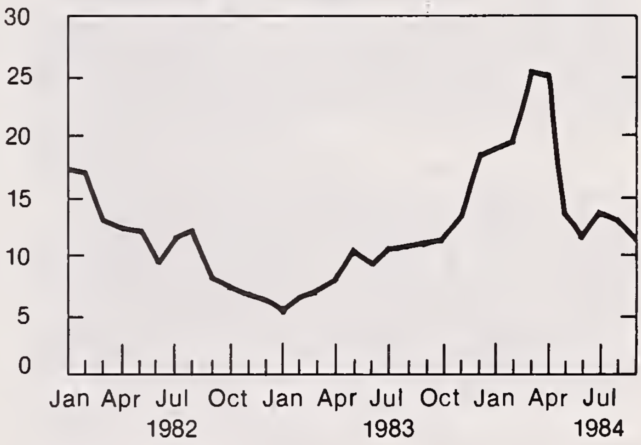
Lettuce

Dollars per cwt



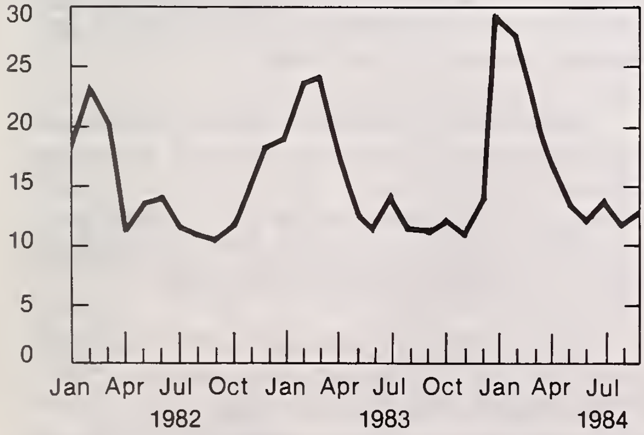
Onions

Dollars per cwt



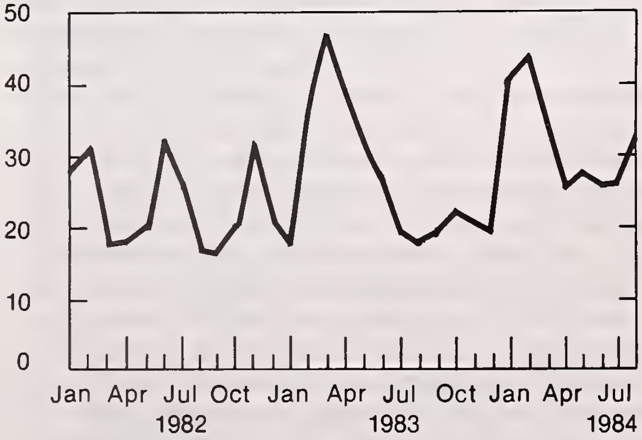
Sweet Corn

Dollars per cwt



Tomatoes

Dollars per cwt



Consumer prices for fresh vegetables (excluding potatoes) during the third quarter of 1984 hit a seasonal low in July, a month earlier than attained in August 1983. Since February 1984, when the retail price index for fresh vegetables reached a pinnacle of 392 (1967=100), the index dropped an average of about 7 percent monthly through July before turning up in August. The September index of retail prices for fresh vegetables (excluding potatoes) was 290, and brings the third-quarter average to 290, only 1 percent above the third-quarter 1983 average.

Retail prices for fresh carrots began the 1984 calendar year climbing rapidly after the December 1983 freeze in Florida and Texas, which curtailed domestic supplies of most winter fresh vegetables. In February and March, fresh carrot prices reached 46 cents a pound, then dropped quickly during April and May and settled around 37 cents a pound during the summer months. The September retail price for fresh carrots, at 36 cents a pound, brings the third-quarter average retail price to 37 cents a pound, 5 percent below the third-quarter 1983 average of 39 cents.

Retail prices for fresh lettuce advanced in August after a relatively stable start this summer. Both the adverse summer heat in California and a spring oversupply, which lowered the retail price of lettuce in May to 40 cents a pound, curtailed summer supplies and sent prices up 18 percent in June and 32 percent in August.

Potato Prices Rise, Then Fall

The index of grower prices for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans ended the third quarter of 1984 on a decline, dropping 44 percent from 215 in August to 120 in September. This was the first substantial drop since the 23-percent decline from September to October 1983. From October 1983 to July 1984, however, the index rose a steady 8-percent monthly average, the same as during 1980-81. Both 1980 and 1983 fall potato crops were smaller than their preceding fall crops by 10 and 6 percent, respectively. Besides tight storage potato supplies after the lower 1983 potato crop, dry edible bean production in 1983 was 39 percent lower than the 1982 crop, and the 1983 sweetpotato crop was 19 percent lower than a year earlier. Average weekly shipments of potatoes and sweetpotatoes picked up rapidly in August, and with prospects for larger crops of both commodities, the price outlook is for further moderation.

Retail prices for fresh potatoes usually turns down in August, but in 1984, the index of consumer prices for fresh potatoes shot up 5 percent, to 478.1 (1967=100), a seasonally adjusted 12-percent increase compared with the July 1984 index. Had the August 1984 price of fresh potatoes declined, then the July 1984 price of 30 cents a pound likely would have set the year's high. This would have been the same yearly high set in July 1981, following the small 1980 crop of fall potatoes.

The average retail price for fresh potatoes in September was down to 22 cents a pound. The 31-percent monthly drop was a response to the greater supplies available during the annual fall potato harvest, coupled with the unseasonably high August price. The outlook for retail prices of fresh potatoes is for continued decline until stocks are adjusted to normal winter demand. The seasonal upturn in potato prices will likely occur after the first quarter of 1985.

Acreage Review

Fall-Quarter 1984 Acreage Increases

Total harvest acreage of seven vegetables in the major producing States during October-December is forecast at 154,300 acres, 3.3 percent above the fall-quarter 1983 acreage and 5 percent above a year earlier. Compared with 1983, fall-quarter 1984 acreage is up for broccoli (14 percent), carrots (11 percent), celery (7 percent), sweet corn (2 percent), and lettuce (1 percent), offsetting declines of 6 and 4 percent in cauliflower and tomato acreage, respectively.

Fall-quarter 1984 acreage for honeydew melons is down 24 percent, to 2,600 acres in Arizona and California. The 1984 fall-quarter acreage of honeydew melons in California, estimated at 2,300 acres, is down 15 percent from 1983 and 47 percent from 1982.

Estimated total production of onions in 1984 is 4.14 billion pounds, comprising 2.12 billion pounds of summer storage types, 338 million pounds of summer nonstorage types, 690 million pounds of spring onions, and 998 million pounds primarily for processing. The total 1984 crop is 8 percent above the 1983 crop. The 1984 production of summer storage onions is 10 percent above 1983's because of a 6.7-percent increase in acreage combined with a 3.4-percent jump in yields.

The 1985 acreage intentions for spring onions in Texas are 20,000 acres, between the 20,600 acres planted in 1984 and the 19,200 acres planted in 1983.

Total 1984 Acreage Up 2 Percent

Total 1984 acreage 2/ of the seven vegetables (broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, and tomatoes), plus honeydew melons and onions is estimated at 886,000 acres in major producing States, 1.9 percent above 1983's and 4.2 percent above 1982's total. The second-half 1984 prospective acreage is forecast up 2.4 percent and the first-half preliminary estimate is up 1.2 percent from last year. California sets the general trend of increased acreage with 434,240 acres in 1984, 3.3 percent more than in 1983 and 4.9 percent above 1982. Arizona, New Mexico, and California expanded acreage 2 percent a year in 1983 and 1984.

Total acreage of the nine vegetables in four southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Texas) is down 1 percent in 1984, to 182,600 acres, after increasing 4 percent from 1982 to 1983. January to June 1984 acreage was down 2 percent from 1983. The October-to- December prospective acreage increase is forecast up 3 percent.

Total acreage of the nine vegetables in eight eastern States (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia) is forecast up 4 percent in 1984, to 116,920 acres, following a 1-percent increase from 1982 to 1983. Increases in summer vegetable acreage, especially in New Jersey and New York, account for both of the increases.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Production Review

1984 Supplies Are Greater

The 1984 production of four major processing vegetables in the principal producing States is set for a 12.7-percent increase from 1983, owing to a 7.6-percent expansion of acreage and a 4.8-percent improvement in yields. Contracted production of tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, and green peas totals 11.3 million short tons, about 1.3 million more than in 1983. An 11-percent increase in processing tomato production contributes 60 percent of the total four-item change. An 18-percent increase in sweet corn production accounts for 77 percent of the remaining three-item difference. Improved tomato yields in California, Michigan, and Indiana boosted overall production, especially in California where a midsummer hot spell accelerated the harvest during July and early August.

The peak of tomato deliveries to California processors arrived early in 1984, reaching above 600 tons a week from mid-July to mid-August 1984, compared with the 1983 peak from mid-August to mid-September. The final 1984 total deliveries could reach 6.6 million tons, compared with last year's 5.9 million contracted.

The 1983/84 domestic supply of canned lima beans, snap beans, beets, sweet corn, green peas, sauerkraut, and tomatoes was 6 percent lower than in 1982/83 because of a 9-percent lower 1983/84 pack. The 1983/84 carryover supplies were 8 percent above those of a year earlier. Carryover supplies average less than 20 percent of total domestic supply. Low 1983/84 ending inventories--down about 25 percent from a year earlier--will likely place carryover stocks near 13 percent of the 1984/85 total domestic supply. Short carryover supplies are responsible for the August advance in canned vegetable prices.

The 1983/84 domestic supply of frozen broccoli, lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, carrots, sweet corn, green peas, and spinach

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2/ Total acreage includes January-June estimates of vegetable acres harvested plus summer and fall quarter prospective acreage. Estimated January-June acreage in 1983 is 311,400 and preliminary 1984 is 315,340 acres. The estimate for onion acreage is for the crop year.year.

was 5 percent lower than in 1982/83, but 3 percent higher than the previous 4-year averages. Frozen vegetable wholesale prices rose during the 1982/83 and 1983/84 seasons as brisk demand drew down inventories. The 1984/85 carryover stocks will likely be 18 to 20 percent of the 1984/85 domestic supply––close to the recent 5-year average.

Increased production of processing vegetables is in response to tight ending stocks and renewed strength in wholesale prices of major items. Remember that the 1981/82 supply of canned vegetables was short of the expected demand and the carryover was the lowest in 3 years. Canned vegetable wholesale prices during 1981/82 were up sharply, but after a larger 1982 pack, wholesale prices eased during 1982/83, as inventories were adjusted to meet the high cost of increasing real interest rates. The drawdown in stocks and a lower 1983/84 pack put upward pressure on prices beginning in mid-1983. Canned vegetable wholesale prices have remained strong throughout the 1983/84 marketing season because supplies have tightened. Now a larger pack is expected to relieve that price pressure.

Imports Gaining

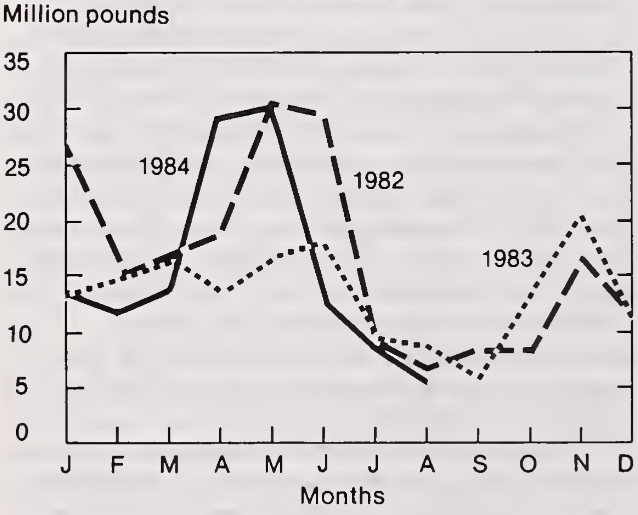
Canned vegetable imports are expected to increase substantially in 1984 compared with 1983, putting downward pressure on wholesale and retail prices. Imports of paste, sauce, and other tomato products, for example, are entering the United States about 45 percent faster since January than during the first three quarters of 1983. The 1984 imports of canned corn, beans, and carrots are also expected to exceed their 1983 levels. Canned pea imports may surpass 1983's 16 million pounds by 11 million pounds.

Total imports of tomato paste, sauce, and primarily whole peeled tomatoes rose 56 percent during 1983/84 compared with 1982/83. For calendar 1983, total imports were slightly less than in 1982 but more than double the total in 1981 (see table).

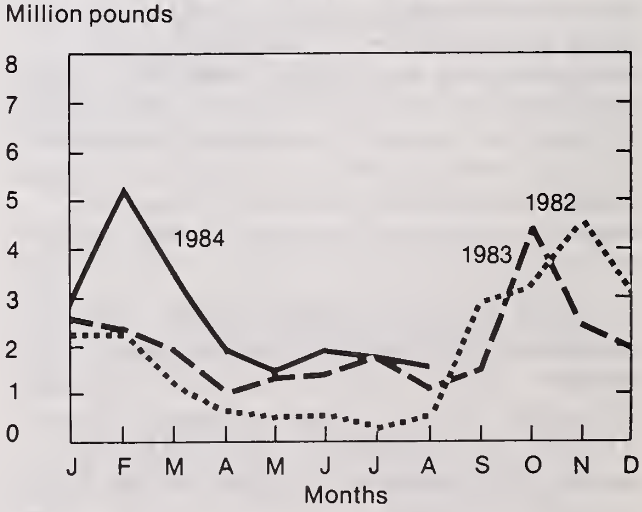
Imports of tomato products during the first 8 months of 1984, however, are likely to place the yearly total at an alltime high, led primarily by sauce from Israel and whole tomatoes from Italy. Total imports during January to August 1984 were about 298 million pounds: 125 million of paste; 20 million of sauce; and 153 million of primarily whole, peeled tomatoes. During the first 8 months of 1984, the imports of sauce and whole, peeled tomatoes were 81 percent greater than during the comparable 1983 period. Tomato paste imports were 13 percent higher than in 1983.

The expected increase in the U.S. pack of processed vegetables during the 1984/85 marketing season will likely reverse the recent upward trend in retail prices for processed vegetables. Continued increases in imports of processed vegetable products will likely add to the downward pressure on prices and cause concern about foreign suppliers' gain in share of the U.S. market.

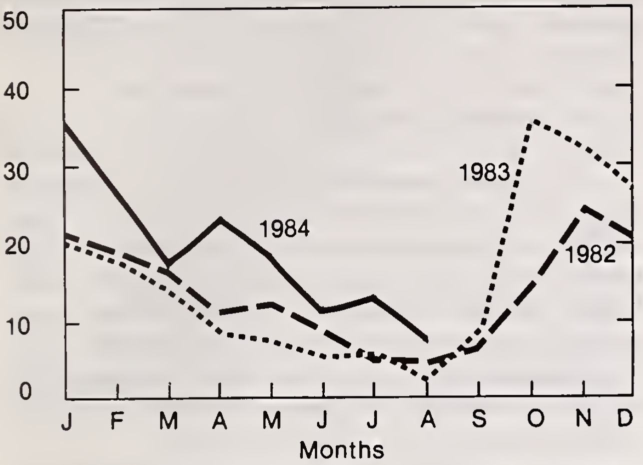
Tomato Paste: Imports Jan.-Dec.



Tomato Sauce Imports Jan.-Dec.



Canned Tomatoes: Imports Jan.-Dec.
Million pounds



Imports of processed tomato products, 1981-1984

Calendar Year	Paste	Sauce	Tomatoes	Total
		(1,000 pounds)		
1981	65,202	9,116	92,228	166,546
1982	198,029	21,824	167,018	386,871
1983	160,742	23,626	186,709	371,077
January to August				
1983	110,999	13,365	82,386	206,750
1984	125,226	20,215	153,492	298,933

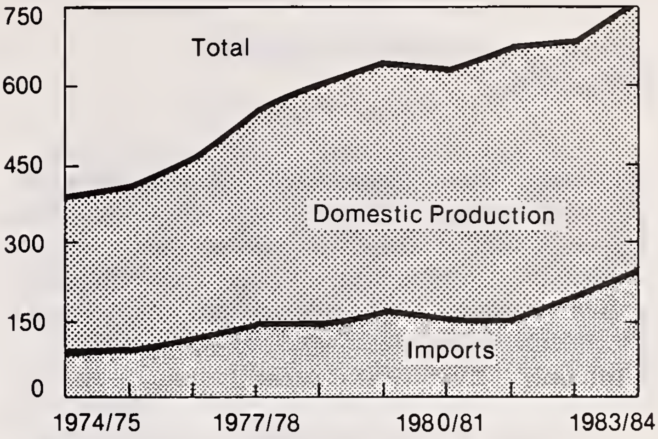
Source: Department of Commerce.

MUSHROOMS

Total domestic production of mushrooms set a new record in 1983/84 as sales hit 542.7 million pounds, 11 percent higher than in 1982/83. Sales of fresh mushrooms were 372.8 million pounds, 69 percent of the total and 11 percent higher than in 1982/83. Since 1966, total U.S. production has climbed 7 percent annually. During the period, production for the fresh market grew 13 percent annually, leaving processing mushroom producers with a shrinking share of the total market.

The average value of total production has increased at a 5.3-percent annual rate, mostly because of a rise in fresh product prices and because of rapid increases in the market share of fresh production. Even with a decline in the share of total production, processing mushroom producers have received steadily increasing average prices. Thus, the total value of mushroom sales has increased 12 percent annually since 1966, and 9 percent annually since 1976. Total sales in 1983/84 were $471.4 million: $361.7 million from the fresh market and $109.7 million from the processing market.

Total Mushroom Supplies*
Million pounds



*Fresh weight equivalent basis.

Pennsylvania producers, with about 50 percent of the total U.S. mushroom production, are expected to increase total bed or tray area 5 percent in 1984/85. California producers, with 30 percent of the remaining U.S. production, are not expected to change bed or tray area this season, leaving the U.S. total prospective area up 5 percent at 145.8 million square feet.

Increased prospects for 1984/85 production of mushrooms and the continued pressure of increasing imports of processed mushrooms will likely hold down producer prices during the remainder of 1984. Grower prices in Pennsylvania have slackened during first-half 1984, staying between 64 and 74 cents a pound for clean-cut product in bulk for repacking. Also, retail prices for fresh mushrooms dropped from a recent high of $1.99 a pound in February to $1.83 in July 1984, before turning up in August. The yearend trend for mushroom prices is downward, with fourth-quarter 1983 a recent exception. Fourth-quarter 1984 prices, however, will likely follow the usual downward trend.

PULSES

Dry Edible Beans

Bean Production Up in All States; Prices Vary

Dry bean production made a comeback this year. The 1984 harvest was estimated at 20.3 million cwt, a 31-percent hike over 1983. Higher yields and acreage expansion contributed to the large outturn. Production gains occurred in all 13 bean States, with increases ranging from as little as 5 cwt in Utah to over 1 million in Idaho.

Grower prices were mixed, depending on the State and particular variety. Overall, grower prices dropped in September to $19 per cwt, down $2.10 from August and $5 less than September 1983. By State, California growers received $32.40 per cwt in September, 13 percent more than a year earlier. Grower prices in Michigan were the next highest, but they were considerably below last year's levels, as are prices in the remaining commercial bean-producing States. In October, the U.S. average price leveled at $19.20, only 1 percent above September.

F.o.b. prices roughly follow the same pattern. Through mid-October, large California limas, which averaged $50 to $60 per cwt, were about even with last year's prices. (The larger crop was the chief cause of the downturn in prices.) Garbanzo prices, however, showed strength and were running about a fifth above last year. Other California varieties were either even with or from $2 to $5 per cwt less than last year. Michigan pea beans were 10 percent below 1983 prices. Pintos out of the major States, Colorado and North Dakota, were 21 and 29 percent less, respectively. Price quotes for Great Northerns were over a third less than in mid-October 1983, while quotes for pinto averaged 10 to 20 percent below last year, depending on the State of origin.

Sales Sluggish

The USDA purchased $9.3 million of dry edible beans and canned dried beans during fiscal 1983/84. The child nutrition and elderly feeding programs claimed $8 million. Of this, canned vegetarian beans claimed just over half, as well as nearly half of the remaining $1.3 million going to needy families and supplemental feeding programs. USDA will receive canned dried bean purchases during November 16, 1984, to February 28, 1985, amounting to $8.3 million, $5.7 million of which is white beans in tomato sauce.

Domestic sales of dry beans were very light with dealers concerned about taking on additional inventories. On August 28, USDA purchased 11,200 cases of canned vegetarian beans (basis 24 300-303) for distribution through domestic food programs during October. In mid-October, USDA bought 4.1 million pounds of dry beans to be distributed from November through February.

Dry bean exports during 1983/84, at 235,744 metric tons, were 17 percent less than the previous season. The United Kingdom took the most, almost a quarter of total U.S. dry bean exports. Japan ranked second with 26,739 metric tons. Of the remaining U.S. dry bean importers, each bought less than 20,000 tons. Navy beans were the best seller among the different varieties, but navy exports declined 29 percent from 1982/83. Great Northerns ranked second in export volume during the past season. Pinto bean exports did better in 1983/84, at 24,970 metric tons, up 75 percent from the previous season, and ranked third among export volume by variety.

Export inquiries are currently light, but there are inquiries from East Germany, Tunisia, Angola, and Egypt. Brazil recently took 29,500 metric tons of dry beans. The largest portion of the tender was pintos (27,500 metric tons); the remainder was pinks. Colombia imported 4,000 metric tons of small red beans and Europe took 40,000 bags (cwt) of Great Northerns.

Forecast For Lower Grower Prices

Season-average prices for all dry beans likely will average $16.50 to $19.50 a cwt. California growers will continue to receive the highest prices for their specialty crops, but prices there will probably be 13 to 25 percent below 1983. Farmers in Michigan could receive $16 to $20 per cwt this season. In the remaining States, grower prices could range between $12 and $17.

DRY PEAS AND LENTILS

Fewer Peas and Lentils Harvested in 1984; Fewer Sales

The 1984 crop of dry peas and lentils fell precipitously from last year's 486.8 pounds. According to the American Dry Pea and Lentil Association, 389.7 million pounds of dry peas and lentils were harvested this year, 20 percent less than in 1983. Despite increases in planted acreage for regular green, yellow, and Austrian winter peas, production for all types was below a year earlier. Yields ranged 100 to 700 pounds an acre below last year, and proved a major cause of the reduced outturn.

For individual varieties, yellow peas declined the most, at just over a third of the previous year's crop. Lentil production was down 37 percent from 1983, small sieve production fell 24 percent; Austrian winter peas were 19 percent less than last year; and regular green peas were only 4 percent less than in 1983.

Pea Prices Down, Lentils Up

Grower prices for dry peas continued to lag last year's, despite the lower outturn. Third-quarter prices for green, yellow, and Austrian peas were 6, 6, and 11 percent, respectively, below a year earlier. Lentil prices, however, began a steep upward climb this summer and were a third higher than in July-September 1983. While the price increases immediately benefit lentil growers, the dollar's strength in world currency markets and a higher priced product will not likely attract many new export tenders.

Exports of dry peas were estimated at 117,916 metric tons, compared with 124,971 tons the previous season. India was the largest taker of U.S. dry peas, followed by Taiwan and Venezuela. On a varietal basis, exports of Austrian winter and green peas gained 26 and 6 percent, respectively, over 1982. Exports of yellow peas, however, dropped 43 percent.

Lentil exports, at 35,930 metric tons, trailed behind last year by approximately 14,000 tons. The three largest buyers of U.S. lentils were Spain, Bolivia, and Peru.

Currently, export movement is limited. India and Taiwan took yellow peas; green peas went to India, the Far East, South America, and the United Kingdom.

SWEETPOTATOES

1983 Crop Review

Of the 12.1 million cwt of sweetpotatoes produced in 1983, 10.3 million were sold; 1.2 million, used for food, seed, or home use; and 0.6 million were lost to shrinkage and other causes. The largest portion, 88 percent of the 10.3 million cwt sold, was used as fresh. The remaining amount was divided between canned and frozen.

The value of the total crop was estimated at $165.3 million, with 85 percent comprising sales. The average grower price for the 1983 season was $13.60 a cwt, up 69 percent from 1982. Texas growers continued to receive the highest prices for their sweetpotatoes, at $18.40 a cwt, followed by South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and New Jersey. Of the 12 States growing commercial sweetpotatoes, Virginia and Louisiana received the lowest season-average grower prices.

The National Food Processors Association reports that the 1983/84 canned sweetpotato pack (basis 24/303) was 25 percent lower than in 1982/83, a response to a 31-percent increase in July 1, 1983, carryover supplies. Thus, total supply was 14 percent lower at 7.46 million cases. The actual case pack was 3.96 million in 1983/84, 24 percent lower than the 5.2 million in 1982/83, suggesting a slight shift toward smaller size cans.

Production Up 8 Percent; Prices Headed Down in 1984

This season's sweetpotato crop is forecast at 13.1 million cwt, an 8-percent rise over the previous year. North Carolina, the largest grower, produced 38 percent of the U.S. crop. Plantings there were late because of a rainy spring, plus Hurricane Diana damaged crops and further delayed harvest. Louisiana and California, with 2.4 and 1.6 million cwt, respectively, are the next largest producers. The harvest in Louisiana also got off to a late start, but began 2 weeks early in California. Elsewhere, Texas experienced a dry August that reduced sizes and delayed harvest.

Grower prices dropped sharply in September with the onset of harvest. September prices for the nation averaged $11.30 a cwt, 30 cents above last year. Included in this average was a high of $22.20 per cwt for Texas and a low of $6.90 for Louisiana. North Carolina and California, other leading producers, received $12.40 and $15.20 a cwt, respectively. Third-quarter prices for all States averaged $13.10 per cwt. Prices rose above June levels as weather delayed harvests and caused temporary supply shortages. The U.S. average grower price in October leveled from September at $11.20 per cwt.

During the 1984 season, grower prices will likely average $10 to $12 a cwt, with fourth-quarter prices likely between $9 and $11. State price rankings should remain relatively unchanged with Texas having the highest prices and Louisiana the lowest.

POTATOES

Production

Fall Production Up 5 Percent

The October 11, 1984, *Crop Production* report estimated 1984 production of fall potatoes at 310 million cwt, 5.2 percent more than 1983's fall crop, but only slightly more than 1982's. Seven major States, which produce about 50 percent of the total fall crop, combined to increase production 9.5 percent: Colorado (14 percent), Michigan (20 percent), Minnesota (26 percent), North Dakota (7.2 percent), Oregon (7.9 percent), Washington (3.4 percent), and Wisconsin (13 percent). Idaho production is mostly unchanged. Maine production, however, is down 3 percent: a 5-percent reduction in acreage partially offset by a 2-percent improvement in yield.

The October estimate of fall acreage is revised down from 1,092,200 acres to 1,089,900 acres, but still 3.6 percent higher than last year. Fall-quarter yield, at 284 cwt an acre, is 1.4 percent greater than last year's 280.

Total 1984 Production Up 7 Percent

Total 1984 potato production, estimated at 359 million cwt, is 7.4 percent higher than 1983, because of increases in all four quarters: winter (20 percent), spring (27 percent), summer (22 percent), and fall (5.2 percent). If fall-quarter acreage and yield estimates are realized, the total 1984 crop will surpass 1982's 355 million cwt, but fall short of the 1978's record 366 million.

Prices

The 1983/84 Prices Hit Record

Grower prices for all potatoes reached records during third-quarter 1984. The average for this quarter stood at $8.24 a cwt, while the monthly figures for July and August, at $10.40 and $9.57 per cwt, respectively, set new highs for prices received by potato growers. These higher prices stemmed from the exceptionally small 1983 crop and the unusually strong demand for baking potatoes generated by fast food chains' promotion of stuffed baked potatoes. This demand can be further verified by the new fresh-processed breakdown for grower prices. Fresh potato prices averaged $13.30 per cwt in July and $12.10 in August, compared with $5.45 and $5.10 per cwt for processing stocks.

The September 1984 average grower price for potatoes dropped 50 percent to $4.76 per cwt, compared with August, and preliminary data indicate a further 10-percent drop in October.

1984/85 Prices Will Drop

The 1978 season-average price dipped to a recent low of $3.38 a cwt. Since then, the price typically has varied inversely with total production, reaching a high of $6.55 per cwt in 1980 when production sagged to a 7-year low of 304 million cwt. The 1982 season-average price of potatoes was $4.45 per cwt when total production was 355 million cwt. The 1983 crop of 303 million cwt was valued at $5.28 per cwt. Thus, with the prospect of increased production in 1984, the season-average price will likely be lower.

U.S. Potato Trade Improving

The U.S. potato export/import balance improved slightly from October to September 1982/83, compared with a year earlier, and may pick up even more in 1983/84. The fresh-weight equivalent of 364,012 metric tons were exported from October 1983 to August 1984 while 157,052 metric tons were imported. This ratio of exports to imports had dropped to below 2-to-1 in 1981/82 and 1982/83 after falling steadily during the late 1970's. The possibility of improvment rests with rising exports and falling imports of dehydrated potatoes. Japan, Great Britain, and Canada are our leading customers of dehydrated and flaked potatoes.

The United States is expected to finish the October 1983 to September 1984 period importing about 40 percent more frozen potato products than a year earlier. The value of frozen potato imports, nearly all of which arrive from Canada, is 53 percent more than last year.

Utilization

Consumption Rises in 1983

Following the large 1982 potato crop, 355 million cwt, 1983 per capita consumption rose 6 percent to 121 pounds, compared with 114 pounds in 1982. Apparent consumption of fresh potatoes rose more than processed while the average retail price of fresh potatoes dipped below 17 cents a pound during first-quarter 1983. First-quarter 1984 retail prices for fresh potatoes, averaged over 23 cents a pound. Also the higher prices during May to August 1984 reflect the lower 1983 fall crop of 295 million cwt and signal the likelihood of lower per capita consumption in 1984.

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Table 1.--Growers' cash receipts from vegetable marketings, 1977-83

Crop	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 1/
				Million dollars			
Potatoes	1,196	1,149	1,061	1,387	1,849	1,507	1,536
Sweetpotatoes	97	117	121	114	140	118	139
Dry beans	327	297	391	608	813	419	375
Tomatoes	908	809	1,021	918	946	1,131	1,134
Lettuce	416	597	564	565	681	723	784
Onions	258	249	316	294	507	383	364
Mushrooms	277	332	324	369	377	416	431
Other	2,407	2,722	2,980	3,398	3,801	3,783	3,901
Total	5,886	6,272	6,778	7,653	9,114	8,480	8,664

1/ Forecast.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service.

Table 2.--Indexes of prices paid and received by vegetable growers, 1973-83

Year	Prices paid	Prices received			
	Parity index 1/	Commercial vegetables	Ratio 2/	Potatoes, etc. 3/	Ratio 2/
	1977=100	1977=100		1977=100	
1973	71	76	107	106	149
1974	81	81	100	150	185
1975	89	92	103	108	121
1976	95	91	96	104	110
1977	100	100	100	100	100
1978	108	105	97	104	96
1979	123	110	89	92	75
1980	138	113	82	129	94
1981	150	136	91	177	118
1982	157	127	81	125	80
1983 4/	161	131	81	123	76

1/ Prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wages. 2/ Ratio of index of prices received to index of prices paid. 3/ Includes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 3.--Economic indicators affecting vegetable demand and prices, 1983-84

Item	Time period	Percent change from a year earlier
Retail sales	Jan.-July 1984	
Grocery stores		+6.2
Fruit stores and vegetable markets		-0.5
Eating and drinking places		+8.5
Personal consumption expenditures:		
Food and beverages (1972 dollars	1983	+2.7
	1984	+2.4
Per capita disposable income	1983	+2.5
	1984	+5.8
Retail price indexes	Jan.-July 1984	
All food		+3.8
Fresh vegetables		+18.5
Processed vegetables		+5.2
Farm-rental price spread indexes	Jan.-July 1984	
Market basket		+3.8
Fresh vegetables		+18.5
Processed fruits and vegetables		+5.5
Farm value/ retail price ratio	Jan.-July 1984	
Market basket		+6.7
Fresh vegetables		+27.6
Processed fruits and vegetables		+7.1
ERS Marketing Cost Index	Jan.-July 1984	+1.6

Table 4.--Fresh vegetables: Reported acreage of principal crops, 1983 and indicated 1984

Seasonal group and crop	Prospective acreage for harvest		
	1983 major States	1984	
		Indicated major States	Percent of 1983
	1,000 acres		Percent
Winter	145.3	149.4	103
Spring	161.7	171.0	106
Summer	283.4	287.3	101
Fall			
Broccoli 1/	23.9	27.2	114
Carrots 1/	12.0	13.3	111
Cauliflower 1/	16.0	15.1	94
Celery 1/	8.7	9.3	107
Sweet corn	14.0	14.3	102
Lettuce	61.5	62.3	101
Tomatoes	13.3	12.8	96
Honeydew melons	3.4	2.6	76
Total 8 vegetables 2/	152.8	156.9	103

1/ Includes fresh market and procesing. 2/ May not add to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 5.--Shipments of major fresh vegetables and melons, July-September

Item	Year		1984 as percent of 1983
	1983	1984	
	1,000 cwt		
Lettuce	14,392	14,298	99
Tomatoes	4,758	4,304	90
Onions	6,758	6,690	99
Celery	3,077	3,201	104
Carrots	2,181	2,323	106
Cabbage	1,234	2,063	167
Peppers	1,094	1,022	93
Cucumbers	1,342	1,175	88
Sweet corn	1,295	1,352	104
Broccoli	1,121	1,259	112
Cauliflower	717	732	102
Total	37,949	38,418	101
Watermelon	9,767	8,887	91
Cantaloup	7,781	7,348	94
Honeydews	2,363	2,451	104
Total	19,911	18,686	94
Grand total	57,860	57,104	99

SOURCES: AMS, USDA, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: Weekly Summary of Shipments and Arrivals.

Table 6.--Fresh vegetables: Grower and retail price indexes, 1973-84

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Annual
			Grower prices (1977=100)		
1973	81	98	74	64	79
1974	73	83	73	81	77
1975	85	93	83	90	88
1976	93	80	86	92	88
1977	128	93	84	96	100
1978	107	129	94	94	106
1979	134	105	95	101	109
1980	100	116	104	119	110
1981	163	127	121	128	135
1982	156	117	99	108	120
1983	119	144	113	136	128
1984	170	122	128		
			Retail prices (1967=100) 1/		
1973	151	167	151	137	152
1974	150	160	152	151	153
1975	168	169	165	160	166
1976	170	168	165	179	170
1977	221	216	178	184	200
1978	212	247	209	204	218
1979	254	224	212	226	229
1980	220	250	231	253	239
1981	287	275	258	248	267
1982	341	302	253	257	288
1983	292	327	286	305	302
1984	384	311	289		

1/ Excludes potatoes.

SOURCES: Grower Index: Agricultural Prices, SRS, Retail index: ERS index derived from Consumer Price Index.

Table 7.--Fresh vegetables: Average U.S. f.o.b. shipping point prices

Commodity	1983			1984	
	Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. 1-15
			Dollars per cwt		
Carrots	15.50	14.40	14.10	14.20	13.40
Celery	13.10	12.10	9.30	8.92	8.26
Sweet corn	11.10	12.30	12.00	12.20	13.60
Lettuce	13.30	16.10	14.40	14.90	18.30
Onions	11.80	11.00	13.30	11.30	9.83
Tomatoes	19.00	22.20	34.10	22.30	25.70

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

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Table 8.—Fresh vegetables: Wholesale prices at New York and Chicago terminal markets

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	1983		1984	
			Sept. 6*	Oct. 4	Sept. 4	Oct. 2
			Dollars			
New York						
Broccoli	California	Ctn 14 bu	11.50	13.00	8.50	12.50
Cabbage, domestic round type	New York	Crt 1 3/4 bu	—	6.25	4.50	4.75
Cantaloups	California	1/2 ctn 18's	9.00	9.00	8.50	10.00
Carrots, topped washed	California	Ctn 48 1-lb film Bag	10.00	10.50	9.00	10.50
Cauliflower	California	Ctn fils wrpd 12's	14.00	9.50	12.00	10.50
Celery, Pascal	New York	2-3 doz	—	—	—	—
Celery, Pascal	California	Crt 2-3 doz	14.00	4.00	10.50	8.50
Corn, sweet	New York	Crt 4 1/2-5 doz	5.50	—	—	5.00
Cucumbers	Long Island	Bu bskt	8.50	16.00	—	—
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	Cnt 2 doz	11.00	14.00	13.50	15.50
Onions, yellow Spanish large	Idaho-Oregon	Sack 50 lb	—	—	—	—
Onions, yellow globe medium	New York	Sack 50 lb	7.50	6.50	—	5.00
Chicago						
Beans, snap green round green	Illinois	Bu hamper and crt	15.00	14.50	8.50	11.50
Broccoli	California	Ctn 14-bns	10.00	11.50	10.00	11.00
Cabbage, domestic round type	Illinois	Crt 1-3/4 bu	—	6.25	3.50	3.50
Cantaloups	California	1/2 ctn 18's	8.25	10.00	10.50	10.60
Cauliflower	California	Ctns, film wrpd, 12's	13.50	12.50	13.00	11.50
Celery, Pascal	California	Crt 2-3 doz	13.50	12.00	10.50	10.50
Cucumbers	Illionis	Ctn 1 1/9 bu	—	—	8.00	8.50
Green peppers	Illinois	Bu bskt, large	6.50	—	8.00	—
Honeydews	California	Crt 2/3 flat 6-8's	6.25	7.00	10.50	7.00
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	Ctn 2 doz head	10.50	14.50	10.50	15.00
Onions, yellow Spanish large	Idaho-California	Sack 50 lb	6.25	6.75	8.00	7.10
Onions, yellow globe medium	Midwestern	Sack 50 lb	7.60	7.00	7.50	6.25
Tomatoes, green, ripes and turning, med-lg	California	Ctn 26 lb	8.00	10.50	—	9.00

*First Tuesday of month.

SOURCE: Weekly Summary of Terminal Market Prices, AMS, USDA.

Table 9.--Onions: Acreage, yield, and production, 1983-84

Crop and State	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested 1983	For harvest 1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
	Acres		Cwt		1,000 cwt	
Spring 1/	28,200	28,400	235	243	6,622	6,901
Summer						
Nonstorage 1/	11,300	11,200	399	302	3,383	3,380
Storage 1/						
Colorado	10,400	11,200	330	350	3,432	3920
Idaho & Malheur	12,700	13,700	520	505	6,604	6919
Michigan	7,400	7,600	310	345	2,294	2,622
New York	13,300	14,100	210	240	2,793	3,384
Other 2/	10,840	11,720	375	369	4,063	4,327
Subtotal	54,640	58,320	351	363	19,186	21,172
California 3/	27,400	28,500	335	350	9,179	9,975
Total summer	93,340	98,020	340	352	31,748	34,527
United States	121,540	126,420	316	328	38,370	41,428

1/ Primarily fresh market. 2/ Includes Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon (other), Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. 3/ Primarily for processing.

SOURCE: Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 10.--Fresh vegetables: Retail price, marketing margins, and grower-packer return per unit, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1983 and 1984

Commodity, month, and retail unit	Retail price 1/	Marketing margin		Grower-packer return (f.o.b. shipping point price) 2/	
		Absolute	Percent of retail price	Absolute 3/	Percentage of retail price
	Cents	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent
Carrots (lb)					
July 1983	37.0	24.6	66	12.4	34
July 1984	50.0	39.8	80	10.2	20
June 1984	42.0	32.9	78	9.1	22
Celery (lb)					
July 1983	46.6	31.4	67	15.2	33
July 1984	39.5	32.4	82	7.1	18
June 1984	39.5	31.5	80	8.0	20
Lettuce (head)					
July 1983	109.0	94.3	87	14.5	13
July 1984	67.0	49.2	73	17.8	27
June 1984	79.0	66.8	85	12.2	15
Onions, dry yellow (lb)					
July 1983	32.0	25.1	78	6.9	22
July 1984	35.0	21.2	61	13.8	39
June 1984	37.0	25.9	70	11.1	30

1/ Retail prices from Maryland Department of Agriculture. 2/ Production areas: carrots-California, celery-California, lettuce-California, onions-Texas. 3/ Adjusted to account for waste and spoilage during marketing.

Table 11.--Processed vegetables: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower-packer return per unit, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1983 and 1984

Commodity, month, and retail unit	Retail price 1/	Marketing margin		Grower-packer return (f.o.b shipping point price) 2/	
		Absolute	Percent of retail price	Absolute	Percent of retail price
	Cents	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent
Beans, frozen (9 oz)					
July 1983	53.0	47.5	90	5.5	10
July 1984	64.0	58.8	92	5.2	8
April 1984	62.0	56.8	92	5.2	8
Corn, canned (303)					
July 1983	53.0	45.7	86	7.3	14
July 1984	55.0	47.7	87	7.3	13
April 1984	55.0	47.7	87	7.3	13
Corn, frozen (10 oz)					
July 1983	61.0	53.0	87	8.0	13
July 1984	64.0	56.6	88	7.4	12
April 1984	62.0	54.6	88	7.4	12
Peas, canned (303)					
July 1983	48.0	40.1	84	7.9	16
July 1984	53.0	45.0	85	8.0	15
April 1984	49.0	41.0	84	8.0	16
Peas, frozen (10 oz)					
July 1983	64.0	56.8	89	7.2	11
July 1984	71.0	64.3	91	6.7	9
April 1984	68.0	61.3	90	6.7	10
Tomatoes, canned (303)					
July 1983	52.1	46.9	90	5.2	10
July 1984	65.0	60.1	92	4.9	8
April 1984	63.0	58.1	92	4.9	8

1/ Retail prices from Maryland Department of Agriculture. 2/ Production area: beans, frozen-Western; corn, canned-Northwest; corn, frozen-Western; peas, canned-Midwest; peas, frozen-West; tomatoes, canned-California.

Table 12.--Processing vegetables: Harvested acreage and production, 1983-84

Commodity	Harvested 1/		Production 1/		
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1984 as percent of 1983
	1,000 acres		1,000 tons		Percent
Snap beans	185.1	197.1	557.6	608.0	109
Sweet corn	397.1	432.9	2,202.3	2,596.3	118
Green peas	301.6	334.2	416.1	486.2	117
Tomatoes	284.3	292.6	6,877.1	7,642.0	111
Total 2/	1168.1	1256.7	10,053.1	11,332.5	113

1/ Contract. 2/ May not add to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 13.--Processed vegetables: Quarterly retail and wholesale price indexes, 1978-84

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Annual
Retail price index of processed vegetables (December 1977=100)					
1978	101.7	102.8	104.6	106.0	103.8
1979	107.5	108.5	110.8	111.2	109.5
1980	113.9	115.3	118.8	122.0	117.5
1981	125.6	130.4	135.4	136.1	131.9
1982	137.8	138.8	140.1	138.7	138.9
1983	137.9	138.2	139.9	141.9	139.5
1984	143.9	146.0	147.4		
Wholesale price index of canned vegetables (1967=100)					
1978	173.4	177.1	181.3	183.0	178.7
1979	184.0	185.6	189.1	188.0	186.7
1980	186.8	190.6	198.9	207.3	195.9
1981	213.7	223.5	232.1	239.0	227.1
1982	241.7	242.9	241.8	241.9	242.1
1983	242.9	244.0	248.0	253.3	247.0
1984	256.3	256.2	251.7		
Wholesale price index of frozen vegetables (1967=100)					
1978	196.3	197.4	203.4	206.2	200.9
1979	206.1	207.6	213.5	216.5	210.9
1980	214.6	220.5	227.5	226.6	222.3
1981	228.7	249.7	263.0	270.8	253.1
1982	275.7	278.7	282.2	283.5	280.0
1983	284.1	283.7	284.0	282.8	283.6
1984	284.5	290.3	292.9		

SOURCE: Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 14.--Canned vegetables: Carryover, pack, seasonal supply, and disappearance, 1980/81 - 1984/85

Commodity and season	Carry-over	Pack	Seasonal supply	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's			
Lima beans				
1980-81	.6	2.8	3.4	2.7
1981-82	.7	2.6	3.3	2.8
1982-83	.5	2.3	2.8	2.5
1983-84	.3	2.3	2.6	
1984-85	.4			
Snap beans				
1980-81	11.3	60.9	72.2	56.3
1981-82	15.9	52.8	68.7	56.3
1982-83	12.4	48.8	61.2	53.2
1983-84	8.0	46.5	54.5	50.4
1984-85	4.1			
Beets				
1980-81	6.7	11.3	18.0	12.2
1981-82	5.8	9.6	15.4	11.3
1982-83	4.1	11.0	15.1	10.8
1983-84	4.3	9.0	15.3	10.5
1984-85	2.8			
Sweet corn				
1980-81	9.6	50.6	60.2	55.5
1981-82	4.7	57.9	62.6	55.3
1982-83	7.3	60.5	67.8	56.6
1983-84	11.2	51.6	62.8	54.4
1984-85	8.4			
Green peas				
1980-81	6.2	30.1	36.3	30.1
1981-82	6.2	27.3	33.5	27.7
1982-83	5.8	24.8	30.6	27.4
1983-84	3.2	20.8	24.0	22.3
1984-85	1.7			
Sauerkraut				
1980-81	2.4	11.3	13.7	11.7
1981-82	2.0	13.3	15.3	12.1
1982-83	3.2	10.8	14.0	9.8
1983-84	4.2	9.7	13.9	12.8
1984-85	1.1			
Tomatoes				
1980-81	12.3	53.1	65.4	55.1
1981-82	10.3	51.9	62.2	53.6
1982-83	8.6	63.1	71.7	57.6
1983-84	14.1	61.6	75.7	60.9
1984-85	14.8			
Total				
1980-81	49.1	220.1	269.2	223.6
1981-82	45.6	215.4	261.0	219.1
1982-83	41.9	221.3	263.2	217.9
1983-84	45.3	201.5	246.8	
1984-85	33.3			

SOURCE: National Food Processors Association and National Kraut Packers Association.

Table 15.--Frozen vegetables: Carryover, pack, seasonal supply, and disappearance 1980-81 - 1984/85

Commodity and season	Carry-over	Pack	Seasonal supply	Total seasonal shipments
	Million pounds			
Broccoli				
1980-81	78.7	290.7	369.4	293.1
1981-82	76.3	306.8	383.1	327.6
1982-83	55.5	335.5	391.0	302.5
1983-84	88.5	285.4	373.9	311.8
1984-85	62.1			
Lima beans				
1980-81	58.6	85.9	144.5	120.5
1981-82	24.0	88.8	112.8	98.8
1982-83	14.0	123.7	137.7	110.3
1983-84	27.5	85.2	112.7	80.0
1984-85	32.7			
Snap beans				
1980-81	91.2	243.9	335.1	254.3
1981-82	80.9	257.4	338.3	269.5
1982-83	68.7	293.3	362.1	275.7
1983-84	86.4	263.2	349.6	268.1
1984-85	81.5			
Cauliflower				
1980-81	40.6	84.8	125.4	97.8
1981-82	27.6	105.2	132.8	109.5
1982-83	23.3	111.6	134.9	98.6
1983-84	36.3	100.5	136.8	105.7
1984-85	31.1			
Carrots				
1980-81	93.5	191.2	284.7	227.3
1981-82	57.4	269.8	327.2	252.2
1982-83	75.0	296.7	371.7	228.9
1983-84	142.8	212.5	355.3	258.6
1984-85	96.7			
Sweet corn				
1980-81	120.3	529.1	644.4	594.6
1981-82	54.8	619.4	674.2	610.2
1982-83	64.0	834.3	898.3	706.0
1983-84	192.3	661.2	853.5	729.0
1984-85	124.5			
Green peas				
1980-81	122.5	315.6	438.1	369.2
1981-82	68.8	333.9	402.7	347.7
1982-83	55.0	404.8	459.8	367.3
1983-84	92.5	354.5	447.0	364.5
1984-85	82.5			
Spinach				
1980-81	30.3	169.3	199.6	166.6
1981-82	33.1	183.6	216.7	176.0
1982-83	40.7	150.7	191.4	162.7
1983-84	28.7	143.2	171.9	146.7
1984-85	25.2			
Total				
1980-81	635.7	1,910.5	2,546.2	2,123.3
1981-82	422.9	2,164.9	2,587.8	2,191.5
1982-83	396.3	2,550.6	2,946.9	2,252.0
1983-84	695.0	2,105.7	2,800.7	2,264.4
1984-85	536.3			

SOURCES: Carryover, Statistical Reporting Service; Pack, American Frozen Food Institute.

Table 16.--Frozen vegetables: Cold storage holdings, 1982-84

Commodity	Oct. 1			1984 as percent of 1983
	1982	1983	1984 1/	
	Million pounds			Percent
Asparagus	11	10	9	90
Lima beans	82	90	99	110
Snap beans	260	278	263	95
Broccoli	130	87	113	130
Brussels sprouts	18	14	15	107
Carrots	93	123	95	77
Cauliflower	47	51	47	92
Sweet corn	597	620	550	89
Mixed vegetables	48	50	53	106
Okra	58	63	60	95
Onions	29	28	19	68
Blackeyed peas	12	7	6	86
Green peas	341	533	366	110
Peas and carrots	12	10	8	80
Spinach	79	54	70	130
Squash	50	53	47	89
Southern greens	27	16	14	88
Other	202	165	200	121
Total 2/	2,096	2,052	2,034	99
Potatoes	627	637	636	100
Grand total 2/	2,723	2,688	2,670	99

1/ Preliminary. 2/ May not add to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS, USDA.

Table 17.--Potatoes: Crop utilization, 1981-83

Use	1981		1982		1983	
	Quantity	Percent of crop	Quantity	Percent of crop	Quantity	Percent of crop
	1,000 cwt		1,000 cwt		1,000 cwt	
Food						
Table	111,976	33	120,307	34	109,035	33
Frozen products	96,641	28	93,350	26	92,644	28
Dehydration	29,875	9	27,720	8	26,754	8
Chips, etc.	39,344	12	40,650	11	43,311	13
Canned	4,169	1	4,534	1	3,948	1
Total	282,005	83	286,561	81	275,692	83
Nonfood						
Livestock feed	3,583	1	6,159	2	3,796	1
Seed	20,393	6	19,488	5	20,767	6
Shrinkage and loss	26,339	8	31,013	9	24,674	7
Other 1/	8,303	2	11,910	3	8,982	3
Total	58,618	17	68,570	19	58,219	17
Total	340,623	100	355,131	100	333,911	100

1/ Includes small amounts used for on-farm food consumption, starch, and flour.

SOURCE: Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes, SRS, USDA.

Table 18.--Potatoes: Production and per capita consumption, 1965-83

Year	Production	Per capita consumption						
		Total fresh and processed	Fresh	Processed 1/				
				Total 2/	Canned 3/	Frozen	Chips and shoestrings	Dehydrated
	Million cwt	Pounds						
1965	291.1	107.1	67.9	39.3	1.7	14.3	15.8	7.0
1966	307.2	117.0	72.0	44.9	1.7	17.3	16.7	8.7
1967	305.8	108.6	62.1	46.5	1.7	19.0	16.8	8.4
1968	295.4	115.5	65.7	49.8	1.9	21.2	17.1	9.1
1969	312.6	117.0	61.3	55.7	2.0	24.6	17.7	11.0
1970	325.7	116.8	57.3	59.5	2.0	27.7	17.6	11.8
1971	319.3	118.3	56.0	62.2	2.1	30.2	17.3	12.1
1972	296.4	118.8	56.6	62.2	2.2	30.5	16.9	12.3
1973	300.0	115.9	51.1	64.8	2.3	32.9	16.5	12.7
1974	342.4	113.2	47.4	65.8	2.3	32.7	16.0	14.4
1975	322.0	120.5	53.8	66.7	2.0	34.3	15.7	14.4
1976	357.7	115.1	50.5	64.6	1.9	36.4	16.0	10.0
1977	355.3	120.3	53.6	66.7	2.2	36.5	16.6	11.1
1978	366.3	120.4	50.8	69.6	2.2	38.8	17.0	11.3
1979	342.4	119.6	54.3	65.3	2.1	35.4	17.1	10.4
1980	303.9	118.0	56.1	61.9	1.9	33.7	16.9	9.1
1981	340.6	113.6	48.2	65.4	1.8	36.3	16.9	10.3
1982	355.1	115.6	50.0	65.6	1.9	36.2	17.4	9.8
1983 4/	333.9	121.2	54.1	67.1	1.8	37.5	18.1	9.4

1/ Fresh-weight basis. 2/ Includes flour. 3/ Includes potatoes canned in soups, stews, and other combinations. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Potatoes: U.S. quarterly and season-average prices received by growers, 1977-84

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Season average 1/
			Dollars per cwt		
1977	3.52	4.31	4.19	3.10	3.55
1978	3.23	4.15	5.04	3.07	3.38
1979	2.93	2.97	3.42	3.33	3.43
1980	3.35	3.77	6.66	5.51	6.55
1981	7.67	8.59	7.19	4.37	5.41
1982	4.84	6.30	5.52	3.74	4.45
1983	3.76	5.17	6.11	4.81	5.82
1984	6.28	7.05	8.24		

1/ Season-average price of crop in indicated year.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 20.--Potatoes: Quarterly retail price index, 1977-84

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Annual average
			1967=100		
1977	185.1	232.3	219.8	178.6	203.9
1978	186.7	211.3	256.0	193.3	211.8
1979	195.4	207.6	212.1	197.9	203.2
1980	203.5	219.4	316.9	295.4	258.8
1981	346.7	392.3	373.0	287.8	350.0
1982	295.7	323.8	323.8	242.0	296.3
1983	239.3	381.9	333.0	313.2	316.8
1984	355.1	376.9	429.3		

SOURCE: Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 21.--Potatoes: Acreage, yield, and production by season, State and region, 1982-84

Seasonal group and area	Harvested acreage			Yield			Production		
	1982	1983	1984 1/	1982	1983	1984 1/	1982	1983	1984 1/
	1,000 acres			Cwt			1,000 cwt		
Winter	11.0	11.3	13.0	206	194	203	2,263	2,193	2,640
Spring	81.0	79.6	84.7	259	230	274	20,964	18,338	23,248
Summer	101.1	100.1	107.4	225	187	213	22,770	18,701	22,850
Fall	1,073.8	1,051.5	1,089.9	288	280	284	309,134	294,679	310,048
Eastern total	180.0	164.3	156.2	253	233	244	45,555	38,200	38,112
Maine	106.0	94.0	89.0	255	240	245	27,030	22,560	21,805
New York	44.0	40.8	38.8	264	238	257	11,630	9,710	9,976
Pennsylvania	21.0	21.5	21.5	235	200	230	4,935	4,300	4,945
Central total	313.6	328.6	340.8	220	202	119	68,886	66,364	76,147
Wisconsin	64.5	62.0	61.0	350	305	350	22,575	18,910	21,350
North Dakota	115.0	128.0	133.0	150	160	165	17,250	20,480	21,945
Minnesota	64.0	62.5	68.6	180	165	190	11,520	10,313	13,034
Michigan	39.0	41.0	43.0	270	240	275	10,530	9,840	11,825
Western total	580.2	558.6	592.9	336	340	352	194,693	190,115	195,789
Idaho	322.0	312.0	327.0	285	276	263	91,785	85,990	85,905
Washington	110.0	104.0	113.0	480	520	495	52,800	54,080	55,935
Oregon	52.5	48.5	55.0	402	427	406	21,105	20,710	22,340
Colorado	45.0	46.5	51.5	285	300	310	12,825	13,950	15,965
California	18.5	19.0	19.6	410	410	410	7,585	7,790	8,036

1/ Indicated as of October 1.

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

Table 22.--Potatoes: U.S. exports and imports, 1978/79 - 1983/84

Crop year 1/	Table	Seed	Dehydrated	Frozen	Total 2/
	Metric tons				
Exports					
1978/79	129,547	--	49,980	30,159	544,723
1979/80	82,067	8,043	51,797	35,796	529,461
1980/81	116,701	8,798	32,422	44,282	444,259
1981/82	95,392	10,835	34,452	48,299	447,434
1982/83 3/	81,207	4,800	22,248	47,859	339,686
1983/84 3/	61,972	4,400	25,326	58,913	364,012
Imports					
1978/79	34,233	27,779	1,134	6,963	83,989
1979/80	57,924	27,107	220	5,778	98,149
1980/81	104,830	71,091	1,036	5,829	194,935
1981/82	163,525	61,595	529	8,642	246,160
1982/83 3/	123,960	32,365	56	11,994	180,711
1983/84 3/	90,002	31,953	128	17,094	157,052

1/ October-September. 2/ Fresh-weight equivalent. Frozen conversion factor equals 2, and dehydrated 7.1. 3/ Oct.-Aug.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census.

Table 23.--Sweetpotatoes: U.S. acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1982-84

Area	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1982	1983	1984 1/	1982	1983	1984 1/	1982	1983	1984 1/
	1,000 acres			Cwt			1,000 cwt		
North Carolina	44.0	37.0	38.0	135	120	130	5,940	4,440	4,940
Louisiana	25.0	24.0	23.0	100	95	105	2,500	2,280	2,415
California	9.2	8.8	9.0	190	195	180	1,748	1,716	1,620
Other	37.2	32.6	35.9	125	112	115	4,645	3,647	4,115
United States	115.4	102.4	105.9	129	118	124	14,833	12,083	13,090

1/ Indicated as of October 1.

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

Table 24.—Sweetpotatoes: Quarterly and season-average grower prices, 1978-84

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Season average 1/
			Dollars per cwt		
1978	12.63	16.77	13.68	9.33	10.60
1979	12.47	16.30	15.39	8.49	8.92
1980	10.27	12.83	13.46	12.83	13.60
1981	18.37	23.37	15.63	12.07	13.60
1982	17.20	18.27	10.32	6.99	8.03
1983	9.10	9.70	11.37	11.87	13.60
1984	18.03	18.80	13.10		

1/ Season-average price of crop in indicated year.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 25.—Canned sweetpotatoes: Supply and disappearance, 1975/76 - 1983/84

Season	Carryover	Pack	Supply	Disappearance
		Million cases 24/303's		
1975/76	4.6	7.7	12.3	9.6
1976/77	2.7	8.0	10.7	9.2
1977/78	1.5	7.2	8.7	8.0
1978/79	.6	9.4	10.0	7.9
1979/80	2.2	9.2	11.4	8.7
1980/81	2.7	5.9	8.6	8.0
1981/82	.6	8.0	8.6	7.0
1982/83	1.6	7.0	8.6	6.5
1983/84	2.1	5.3	7.4	

SOURCE: National Food Processors Association.

Table 26.—Sweetpotatoes: U.S. production and per capita consumption, 1972-83

Year	Production	Per capita consumption		
		Fresh	Canned	Total
	1,000 cwt		Pounds	
1972	12,170	3.7	1.1	4.8
1973	12,156	3.4	1.3	4.7
1974	13,339	3.6	1.1	4.7
1975	12,891	4.1	1.1	5.2
1976	13,273	4.1	1.0	5.1
1977	11,885	3.7	.9	4.6
1978	13,115	3.5	.9	4.4
1979	13,370	3.8	.9	4.7
1980	10,953	3.4	1.0	4.4
1981	12,799	3.3	.9	4.2
1982	14,833	4.0	.8	4.8
1983	12,083	3.6	.5	4.1

1/ Fresh-weight equivalent.

SOURCES: Crop Production, SRS, USDA, and National Food Processors Association.

Table 27.—Mushrooms: Production, use, and value, 1973/74 - 1983/84

Season	Production	Processing use	Fresh-market	Farm value
		Million pounds		Million dollars
1973/74	279	177	102	123.4
1974/75	299	173	126	147.2
1975/76	310	168	142	191.1
1976/77	347	196	151	255.7
1977/78	399	208	191	307.6
1978/79	454	224	230	361.8
1979/80	470	214	256	368.6
1980/81	470	195	275	374.5
1981/82	517	198	319	418.7
1982/83	491	154	337	431.4
1983/84	543	170	373	471.4

SOURCE: Mushrooms, SRS, USDA.

Table 28.--Mushrooms: Per capita consumption
1975/76 - 1983/84

Year	Fresh	Canned	
		Product weight	Fresh weight 1/
		Pounds	
1975/76	.7	.6	.9
1976/77	.7	.7	1.1
1977/78	.9	.8	1.3
1978/79	1.0	.8	1.2
1979/80	1.1	.9	1.4
1980/81	1.2	.8	1.3
1981/82	1.4	.8	1.2
1982/83	1.5	1.2	1.8
1983/84	1.6	1.0	1.5

1/ Fresh-weight conversion factor is 1.538.

SOURCE: Mushrooms, SRS, USDA, Bureau of Census, and Foreign Agriculture Service

Table 29.--Mushrooms: Supply and disappearance, 1978/79 - 1983/84

Year	Production	Imports 1/	Supply	Exports 1/	Military 1/	Apparent disappearance	Per capita disappearance
			Million pounds				
1978/79	454.0	148.3	602.3	1.5	1.6	599.6	2.7
1979/80	470.1	179.3	649.4	1.7	1.6	646.6	2.9
1980/81	469.6	155.7	625.3	1.1	1.6	622.6	2.7
1981/82	517.1	157.2	674.3	2.5	1.6	647.4	2.8
1982/83	490.8	199.5	690.4	2.4	1.5	686.3	3.0
1983/84	542.7	252.2	795.0	2.3	6.5	786.2	3.4

1/ Fresh-weight equivalent.

SOURCE: Mushrooms, SRS, USDA, Bureau of Census, and Foreign Agriculture Service.

Table 30.--Canned mushrooms import, total and selected countries, 1981/82 - 1983/84

Countries	July-June 1981-1982	July-June 1982-1983	July-June 1983-1984
		Million pounds	
China	33.5	42.9	44.6
Taiwan	30.0	41.2	55.2
Hong Kong	21.4	16.8	20.8
Korea	6.5	7.3	10.5
Other	3.5	5.2	20.7
World total	94.9	113.4	151.8

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 31.--Dry edible beans: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1982, 1983, and indicated 1984

	Harvested Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/2/		
	1982	1983	1984 3/	1982	1983	1984 3/	1982	1983	1984 3/
	1,000 acres			Pounds			1,000 cwt		
California	210	138	177	1,707	1,708	1,747	3,585	2,357	3,092
Colorado	170	150	170	1,252	1,120	1,200	2,218	1,680	2,040
Idaho	141	88	138	1,840	1,650	1,800	2,594	1,452	2,484
Michigan	550	350	390	1,450	1,300	1,150	7,975	4,550	4,485
Nebraska	212	131	150	1,550	1,670	1,950	3,286	2,188	2,925
North Dakota	240	160	200	1,050	1,030	1,150	2,520	1,648	2,300
Other 4/	225	120	190	1,444	1,369	1,521	3,475	1,643	2,890
United States	1,748	1,137	1,415	1,462	1,365	1,432	25,563	15,518	20,261

1/ Excludes beans grown for garden seed. 2/ Cleaned basis. 3/ Indicated as of October 1. 4/ Includes Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

Table 32.--Dry edible beans: U.S. quarterly and season-average grower prices, 1978-84

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Season average 1/
	Dollars per cwt				
1978	21.73	19.53	16.40	16.57	17.30
1979	17.30	18.73	20.73	21.50	22.80
1980	24.76	23.03	25.53	26.00	28.00
1981	28.60	34.20	28.33	23.23	21.00
1982	19.70	18.17	15.67	13.73	14.30
1983	12.07	14.83	21.87	24.13	22.80
1984	21.23	20.70	20.13		

1/ Season-average price of crop in indicated year.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 33.--Dry edible beans: Dealer prices for selected classes 1/

Class and area	Oct. 18, 1983	Oct. 17, 1984
	Dollars per cwt	
Pintos		
Colorado	24.75	20.25
Idaho	24.25	20.75
North Dakota-Minnesota	24.75	19.50
Great Northerns		
W. Nebraska-E. Wyoming	27.78	19.75
Pea (Navy) beans		
Michigan	30.00	26.00
N. Dakota-Minnesota	30.00	25.12
California		
Large lima	47.00	42.50
Baby lima	27.50	25.50
Red kidney	35.50	31.50

1/ F.o.b. dealer selling prices for carlots and trucklots, basis U.S. No. 1, cleaned and bagged.

SOURCE: Bean Market News, AMS, Denver.

Table 34.--Pulses: U.S. exports, 1981/82 - 1983/84

Crop variety	Total seasonal 1/			1984 as percent of 1983
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	
	Million pounds			
Dry beans				
Navy	177.0	196.5	138.9	71
Great Northern	154.8	151.8	84.9	56
Pinto	845.8	31.5	55.1	175
Other	516.5	246.5	244.4	99
Total	1,694.1	626.3	523.3	84
Dry peas	237.7	307.5	290.4	94
Lentils	158.7	110.1	78.0	71
Total	2,090.5	1,043.9	891.7	85

1/ September-August crop year.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census.

Table 35.--Dry edible beans: U.S. annual calendar year production, exports, and per capita consumption, 1972-84

Year	Production	Exports 1/	Per capita consumption 1/
	Million pounds		Pounds
1972	1,798	345	5.6
1973	1,627	484	7.0
1974	2,033	436	5.0
1975	1,744	427	6.6
1976	1,784	353	6.2
1977	1,655	424	6.2
1978	1,894	505	4.8
1979	2,048	508	6.5
1980	2,640	1,252	5.4
1981	3,218	1,641	5.4
1982	2,556	1,003	6.6
1983	1,552	475	6.5
1984	2,000		

1/ Includes shipments to territories and dry-weight equivalent of canned beans.

Table 36.--Dry peas and lentils: U.S. acreage, yield, and production, 1982-84

Class	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
	1,000 acres			Pounds			1,000 lbs.		
Green peas	170.0	158.2	186.5	1,529	1,865	1,479	259,959	295,009	275,797
Yellow peas	38.1	33.3	14.7	1,529	1,718	1,458	58,252	57,133	21,494
Lentils	183.0	101.0	71.8	856	930	830	156,723	93,928	59,560
Austrian winter peas	29.1	23.3	31.8	1,326	1,745	1,032	38,629	40,711	32,844
Total	420.2	315.8	304.8	1,222	1,542	1,279	513,563	486,781	389,695

SOURCE: American Dry Pea and Lentil Association.

Table 37.--Dry edible peas and lentils: Grower prices, 1983-84

Crop	1983			1984		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
	Dollars per cwt					
Green peas	9.90	9.00	9.00	9.15	8.80	8.40
Yellow peas	8.40	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.50	7.90
Lentils	14.40	15.50	15.20	15.25	19.75	24.65

SOURCE: Bean Market News, AMS, Denver.

Table 38.--Dry peas and lentils: Production and per capita consumption, 1976/77 - 1983/84

Year	Production	Consumption
	Million pounds	Pounds
1976/77	431	.40
1977/78	329	.42
1978/79	139	.44
1979/80	530	.40
1980/81	372	.42
1981/82	567	.44
1982/83	439	.48
1983/84	487	.49

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FIRST CLASS

Prospects for the 1985 farm bill will come under close scrutiny at **Outlook '85**, USDA's 61st annual agricultural outlook conference, which will be held in Washington, D.C., December 3-5, 1984. As is its tradition, the conference will lead off with the outlook for the economy, agriculture and trade, and international policy—major components of today's agricultural equation.

OUTLOOK '85

Shorter and tighter than in recent years, the conference will provide policymakers with a complete overview of the agricultural situation in 3 days. Secretary of Agriculture John Block is scheduled to open the proceedings with an address at 10 a.m. Monday, December 3. Two special panels on the 1985 farm bill will follow, one focusing on the environment for the new legislation and the second including viewpoints from members of Congress, the Administration, and the farm and private sectors. Succeeding sessions will cover the major farm commodities, while sessions on family economics and nutrition are scheduled over the 3 days.

This year for the first time, listeners outside the Washington area will be able to call in questions to certain follow-up sessions for major commodities. Callers will use a regular long-distance business line at regular long-distance rates.

The Vegetables **1985 Outlook Session** will be held on Tuesday, December 4, at 2:15 p.m.

As last year, a 900-line service will allow listeners to hear all sessions. The service costs 50 cents for the first minute and 35 cents for each additional minute. Thus, you can hear an hour-long session for less than $22, plus tax.

For a copy of the preliminary **Outlook '85** program, which contains time and location for each session, please write: Outlook '85, USDA/WAOB, Room 5143-S., Washington, D.C. 20250.